

### **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please replace the paragraph starting on page 6, line 16 with the following amended paragraph:**

As a result, in the back and forth direction of the head, modes of the vibrations of the sole portion 5 become close to those on the assumption that the rear edge of the front part 5a is a free end and the front edge is a fixed end as shown in Figs.5(a) and 5(b). Accordingly, the peak frequency is increased when compared with the front part 5a which is made in the same thickness as the back part. The preferable position of the rear edge K of the thick front part 5a may be varied to some extent, depending on the material, shape (size) of the sole portion 5. But, mostly, it may be preferable that the rear edge K (K1, K2, K3) is positioned at around the midpoint of the length Ls of the sole portion 5 in the back and forth direction.

**Please replace the paragraph starting on page 6, last line with the following amended paragraph:**

In this embodiment, the thick front part 5a and thin back part 5b extend from the toe-side edge to the heel-side edge of the sole portion 5. The rear edge K is substantially straight and substantially parallel with the above-mentioned first vertical plane VP1 when viewed from the upside or underside as shown in Fig.4 by a single-dashed line K1. But, it is also possible to curve the rear edge K concavely in parallel with the clubface as indicated by a double-dashed line K2 or convexly as indicated by a triple-dashed line K3. When curved concavely (K2), a certain frequency may be enhanced. But, when curved ~~concavely~~ convexly (K3), the sound spectrum may be dispersed. When straight (K1), the sound spectrum will take a middle position. In any case, the thickness decreasing from t1a to t2a is concentrated on such a straight or curved line ~~K~~ so that the antinode of the vibrations occurs along this line.